

JUL 31 1918

Germans' Hand in Chemical Industry Again Disclosed

Roessler - Hasslacher Co. Subsidiary Had Alien Enemy on Board

All American Now

William A. Hamann Testifies Three Firms Under Inquiry Are Fully Loyal To-day

William A. Hamann, treasurer of the Roessler-Hasslacher Chemical Company, admitted at the hearing before Assistant Attorney General Becker yesterday that an alien enemy was a director in one of the three chemical concerns whose status is now being investigated by the Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. Hamann, testifying as a witness for the defense, said that Dr. Hans Foersterling, a German subject, was a director and sometime president of the Perth Amboy Company, a subsidiary of the Roessler-Hasslacher firm, but he offered his resignation early in 1917, Hamann added, and it was accepted, he no longer being an officer of any of the companies.

Foersterling, Mr. Hamann pointed out, came here in 1900, having been connected with the Scheide-Anstalt, the German holding company of the three American concerns. Though he was repeatedly urged, said Mr. Hamann, to become naturalized, he has declined to do so. He now is a scientific farmer at Jamesburg, N. J., where, it was said, he has set up a laboratory for research work.

Now Americanized, He Says

Mr. Hamann insisted under cross-examination by James M. Gifford, attorney for the defense, that the three firms were Americanized, and had been since February, 1917.

The witness detailed the original organization of the Roessler-Hasslacher Company, explaining that the purchase of a majority of the stock from the mother firm was the result of a sincere desire to have these properties owned by American citizens.

In explanation of the low price paid the Scheide-Anstalt for shares which were earning 1,100 per cent he pointed out that a large quantity of cyanide which had been shipped to Germany had been seized by the German government, entailing a loss of about \$1,000,000.

Hamann further testified that in March of this year the Roessler-Hasslacher Company had declared a dividend of 40 per cent, which was paid to the new owners of the 3,800 shares purchased by Americans from the German firm.

Choate Offers Letters

Joseph H. Choate, attorney for the government, submitted letters which he had written to be signed by Oscar R. Seitz, confidential agent of the chemical concerns. Seitz had testified that he had left a certain contract and certificates of the sale of stock to the American holders with a sister in Zurich, Switzerland, and upon request of Mr. Choate agreed to sign an order for the delivery of these papers to agents of the United States government. Mr. Choate explained that he has set the wheels of the State Department in motion with a view to having the United States Consul General in Switzerland procure the instruments for the Alien Property Custodian. The hearing will continue on Thursday.

JUL 31 1918

REPUBLICANS PUSH MAN POWER BILL

Leaders Eager to Reconvene Congress for Action on Baker's Measure.

DEMOCRATS FIX FENCES

Many Have Gone Home to Tell Constituents Why They Should Be Reelected.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Republican leaders in Congress are preparing to force an early reconvening of Congress to pass the Administration's "man power bill." The recent publication of a report that the bill is ready, that the only thing blocking it is the fact that Congress is not here to act on it, is taken as a bit of press agent work by the Administration as the published report appeared under the name of the man supposed to reflect accurately the views of the White House.

Republicans are willing to believe that the bill is ready and quite as willing to enact it into law. When last heard from the Secretary of War said that he was "not quite ready" with the bill, but he may have finished it by this time. Republican leaders take the position that they did not want the reconvening of Congress or what virtually amounts to a recess. They have felt all along that Congress should remain here on the job for whatever emergency might arise such as the final whipping line of the man power bill, which will extend the draft ages in both directions.

Democrats Showed Weariness

As a matter of fact the Senate and House were prepared to take up the bill whenever Mr. Baker finally made up his mind what the limits of the draft ages should be under the new bill. In the midst of this, Democratic leaders in the Senate and House made two efforts to wind up all Congressional business for the summer, succeeding on the second attempt.

A great many Democrats, particularly in the House, urgently desire some sort of vacation from their legislative duties so that they could go back and try to square themselves with their constituents for falling to vote for the war, the draft law and many other measures which were enacted only because Republicans answered the President's plea and came to his support.

Any move now to try to put the blame for holding back the man power on the shoulders of the Republican minority is going to be blocked right at the start, it became evident to-day.

Republicans Ready to Act

"I believe it will become necessary for Congress to reconvene and really get down to business before the end of the three day recess plan," said Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican whip. "I think I can say for my Republican colleagues that they stand ready on a moment's notice to return to Washington and take up and pass the man power bill or any other war legislation the Administration wishes to present."

Senator Curtis is understood to typify the Republican attitude in both branches of Congress. Few of the Republicans classed as leaders are in Washington at this time while the "gentleman's agreement" to do no business is in effect, and to which the Democrats eagerly assented in order to go home and try to be reelected.

JUL 31 1918

GREAT BRITAIN'S DAY.

The Allies Will Recognize Her Great Achievements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
August 1 will be the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war. Let us commemorate this day as one of the most vitally important in the history of the world, for on that day England's ultimatum hung the fate of all civilization—and eventually the downfall of the German Empire. It is not America's privilege on this momentous occasion to demonstrate by some public ovation the recognition due the mother country for all she has suffered and endured?

Think of the great strategic movement of the British Navy in the first three weeks of the war which not only saved our nation but all nations from that menace called Prussian militarism. In the beginning of August, 1914, the British Army consisted of 700,000 men. On Aug. 8 Lord Kitchener called for 100,000 volunteers, and in less than a fortnight this number had swelled. The fifth week of the war 175,000 men had enrolled—80,000 in a single day; and by July 31, 1915, 2,000,000 men had offered their services to their country. On May 25, 1916, King George announced that 5,041,000 had enrolled voluntarily in the army and navy. It was not until some months later, after England had lost almost a million men, that she found it necessary to resort to conscription.

The first expeditionary force sent to France in mid-August, 1914, consisted of 100,000 men, and these took part in the famous retreat and subsequent battle of the Marne, with decisive effect.

Oxford and Cambridge gave thousands of their undergraduates the first year of the war. Thousands of these young men, who represented the flower of England, shed their blood in France. That was part of the price that England paid in helping to stem the invasion of the world, for in that first "small, contemptible little army," which did such superbly efficient work, she lost nearly every officer and man.

It was stated in the House of Commons on Jan. 14, 1918, by the Minister of the National Service that in the "provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown" the Empire had contributed 7,500,000 men.

Britain has fought on as many as seventeen fronts. Her troops have been to the fore in Belgium, France, Serbia, Greece, Russia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, China, and East and Southwest Africa, and these are only the principal theatres of the war. Had it not been for her timely aid in massing her troops at these various fronts and thus supporting the helpless and the smaller nations, exhausted by internal dissensions, they would have been wiped out of existence, and Germany would have been the conqueror of the world!

Many times it has been stated that England has spared her home army by putting her colonial regiments in the foreground at the front. As a matter of fact, to save the men of her provinces and colonies, comparatively small in number, they were distributed throughout the regular army and given full credit and glory for all their achievements.

At the present time there are 3,000,000 British women working for their country in its hour of need. Thousands are employed in Government work and others in making munitions, who never had worked in their lives before. They are making shells, fuses, and trench warfare supplies and have contributed 1,430 mechanics to the Royal Flying Corps. Volumes could be written eulogizing the wonderful spirit of England and her provinces. (The magnificent fortitude with which her men and women have borne the great sacrifices they have been called upon to make, has shown the world that England has dared all and will never know defeat.)

GEORGINA HARRIMAN OWEN.
New York, July 30, 1918.

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Confession of Hun Spy Shows Kaiser Tried to Use British Embassy as Tool

Russian Pole, Who Committed Suicide When Unmasked as Traitor, Bares Strong Arm of Berlin Reaching Across Russia to Bend All Classes to Its Ends—Reveals Life of Terror.

By HERMAN BERNSTEIN.
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A Russian Pole who lived in Prussia and was drawn into the German espionage system, kept a diary which was found after he had been arrested in Russia and had committed suicide. Apparently the spy tried to clear himself before his relatives.

The following are characteristic extracts from his confession:

"In January, 1918, a German friend of mine wrote me:—'I visited recently the Military Control Station. The officer who examined us asked whether we knew foreign languages. He said the government needed people who were familiar with various foreign tongues. You have been quite successful, but I think you could do still better, indeed, if you offered your services there. You know Russian and Polish, and our government wants people who understand these languages in particular. I therefore urge you to offer your services to the War Department and I am sure you will get a fine post.'

"This letter made me think. The opportunity of securing a post in the War Department was tempting, but I was afraid that my knowledge of Russian was not sufficient. I studied a whole year. Then I wrote to the Minister of War, offering my services, mentioning my knowledge of the Russian and Polish languages.

Berlin Investigates His Record.

"I received no reply for several weeks. Then a police officer whom I knew informed me that Berlin was investigating me. I understood what that meant, and told the officer about my letter to the Minister of War. Within a few days I received a letter stating a man would call on me to discuss the matter relating to the War Department. A captain of the German army came to my house and said:—

"I have the honor to inform you that the General Staff accepts your services. You will have to read the Polish and the Russian newspapers. Usually this work is done by officers, but as there is no vacancy at present you will have to wait a little. In the meantime we will find other work for you."

"The German captain was accompanied by a woman, but she was not present at our conversation.

"Bidding me goodbye, the captain said:—

"As soon as I report to my authorities you will get your instructions."

Is Called to Berlin Conference.

"Within a few days I received an invitation to come to Berlin and meet the captain at the restaurant 'Zum Franciskaner.' The captain was waiting for me. He introduced me to a man whom he called his chief and my future chief. He fixed my salary and told me that the first thing they wanted me to do was to take a trip to Russia. They described the details of such trips and warned me to be on my guard as far as the Russian police were concerned. I replied that I was ready to obey the orders of my new chief.

"The captain brought two books about the Russian army, several maps and a set of seven questions which they expected me to answer.

"He came to see me and told me that I must travel as a commercial agent. It occurred to me that I could travel as a buyer of antiques. The captain approved my idea, and promised to secure for me a letter from a Berlin firm stating that I was its representative in Russia. But for some reason that was not arranged. Instead of bringing me a letter from a German firm he gave me a letter of introduction written in French and signed 'Charles Dubois,' of Lyons. Thus I became a representative of a French firm.

"I was instructed to make three trips and write a report after each trip. When I asked how to transmit the reports the Captain told me to send them through the British Consulate in Warsaw. He said that he had a friend, an officer, in London who had promised to arrange such matters for him whenever it was necessary. He said that he would communicate in the meantime with his friend in London. I

was to prepare my report in Warsaw, address it to the War Department in Berlin, enclose it in another envelope, address it to his friend in London and bring it over to the British consulate. By that time the consulate, he said, would receive word from his friend and forward the letter. I asked him why the German consulate could not forward the letter. He replied that there were special reasons. Later in the year a new German consul was appointed in Warsaw, Baron Bruck, who was directly connected with the department of German espionage.

In Constant Fear of Police.

"I went to Russia. At first the trip was pleasant, but I was in constant fear of the police. When I returned I worked upon my report. But I did not know how to write it. I did not know what they considered important and what they really wanted to know. I answered the seven questions as best I could, and took my report over to the British consulate, in accordance with the Captain's instructions. The British Consul, however, declined to accept the letter, saying that he must have special permission to send letters through the diplomatic pouch.

"I advise you to buy stamps and send it by mail," suggested the British Consul. "I had instructions not to mail my reports. So I went to Thorn and mailed it to Berlin from there, explaining at the same time why I had violated my instructions.

"I received word from the War Department that my report was very good. Then I was informed once more that the British Consulate in Warsaw would now accept letters for transmission.

"I took another trip to Russia for the purpose of describing the new roads that were being built. I returned to Warsaw, wrote my report and went to the British Consulate to have it forwarded. The Consul again declined to forward the letter. I learned later that the Captain's friend in London did make every effort to arrange the matter, but failed.

Telegraphs for Instructions.

"I did not know what to do. I telegraphed to Berlin—Bulljohn does not accept, what is to be done?—'Complete business, then through Benthon or Thorn.'

"But how was I to take my report across the frontier? It was dangerous to carry it with me. I took it to my mother in Warsaw and asked her to hide it for some time.

"I started on my third trip to Russia and returned safely to Warsaw. I took the report which my mother concealed without knowing what it was, and resolved to carry it by way of Breslau to Berlin. Upon my arrival there I communicated with the Captain. He immediately came to see me.

"I received instructions to travel in Russia and report from the following places—Warsaw, Siedlce, Brest-Litovsk, Minsk, Smolensk, Dvinsk, Riga, Libau, Wilna, Gdno and Belostok.

"At Belostok, while hiring horses to go to Varka, one of the drivers became suspicious and sent for the police.

"I succeeded in getting away from them. I hastened to my hotel in order to hide my notes. I did not sleep all night, expecting the police.

Is Arrested and Searched.

"I was arrested in Varka. I had put my notes in my stockings. The police searched me, but they were courteous and not very thorough. They examined my valise, my books, and the map I had bought in Warsaw. They looked at my passport and took my things away, saying they would return them to me on the following morning. Next morning I mustered courage and went to the chief of police, asking him to return my baggage. Having found nothing suspicious in my papers, he gave them to me.

"I started out on my trip again. I noticed that the driver was watching me. Therefore I did not take any notes on the way. Upon arriving in Radom I wrote out a report and mailed it, addressing the letter to a friend, a young architect, Bernhard, Berlin, S. O. Skullitzer Str., 118, to be delivered to myself.

"Then I was arrested."

Shortly afterward this spy committed suicide.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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N. Y. EVENING MAIL
JUL 31 1918

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Austrian Emperor Forced to Accept German Generals

Ludendorff, in Memorable Interview, Compels Him to Dismiss Army Chiefs

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau.
According to the "Munchener Zeitung," Emperor Charles dismissed his own generals in command of the Austrian army and put Germans in place of them at the direct command of Ludendorff, backed by the threat of the displeasure of the German Kaiser.

The "Zeitung" says that the Emperor yielded after a dramatic War Council, held in the presence of Ludendorff, who, without much circumlocution, declared to the Austrian generals present at the council that the Piave disaster was due to the incapacity of the Austrian command during the period of the offensive, and suggested that changes were urgently needed.

Ludendorff point-blank demanded that the Austrian generals should be replaced by German officers, which proposal was received with reluctance by the Emperor Karl, whose mortification was shared by his officers.

The Emperor hesitated to comply and was supported by his Austrian generals, but Ludendorff thereupon produced an autograph letter from the Kaiser William insisting on the change.



As Hopeless to Try to Hold Back the Tide of Demand for Made in U. S. A. as Was King Canute's Command for the Ocean's Tide to Recede!